

OUR FLAG WHEN WE PART.

Oh! what will become of that flag when we part?
Shall it droop o'er the tomb of our national fame?
Shall it stream o'er the wreck, when each hope of the heart
Has abandoned that wreck to oblivion and shame.
When the banner of glory forever is furled,
Shall each gem be re-set and translated afar?
Shall the bright constellation that lighted a world
Be replaced by a distant and desolate star?
Rather heap its proud trophies and over them cast
This all of our honor—this shroud of our shame;
Fire the pile! fling the ashes abroad on the blast—
It was born amid storm—let it perish in flames!

ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

The following account is by the Rev. Mr. Lacroix, a Missionary at Calcutta:

Bees are very numerous in India; but they are not kept there as they are here, in hives; for they store up their honey in hollow trees in the forests and jungles. But although it is difficult to enter these wooded places, and those who do so are in great danger from serpents and savage beasts, there are many poor men who get their living by gathering and selling the wild honey. Now, a few months before Mr. Lacroix wrote his letter, four of these men, and a boy eleven years old, went from one of the stations of the London Missionary Society, for this purpose. They got into a boat and rowed into an inlet of a river, where the banks on both sides were grown over with high trees and thick shrubs, which formed a part of what is called in India a jungle. When they came to the place where they intended to land, the men jumped on shore and left the boy to take care of the boat while they were gone after the honey. As the tide was running then out of the creek, in a little while the boat was left dry upon a bank of deep mud. The sun was hot and the place was very silent as the boy sat quietly in the boat, looking about him and wishing that the men would come back; when lo! all at once the fellow started and started as he saw a very large tiger standing upon the bank just above the boat, looking upon him with great glaring eyes! You may fancy how he felt as he beheld the savage beast first fix his fierce look upon him and then crouch and crawl along the ground, preparing to spring and make him his prey.

The boy was very much frightened, as you may suppose, but he had his wits about him, and therefore without losing a moment, he crept under the deck of the boat, for fortunately the boat had a deck. But no sooner had he entered his hiding place, than down came the tiger at one great leap; and such was the force with which he sprang; that one of his legs went right through the deck, and got jammed in between the planks, just over the place where the boy lay.

Without loss of time and with wonderful presence of mind, the little fellow snatched hold of a rope that was lying beside him, and twisting it quickly around the tiger's leg, he tied it firm and held it fast. Not understanding this treatment, and having never been trained like a dog, to give paw to boy or man, the ferocious creature groaned and tugged, and tried in every way to get his leg out; but the boy knew well that the only chance of saving his life was to keep the rope firm, and therefore he held it as fast as he could. After twisting and turning and pulling for a long time, without getting away from the boy, the tiger was quite cowed, and laid himself quite down upon the deck. No you may suppose how the poor boy must have felt, as he peeped up through the broken deck, and saw the red eyes and the great jaws of the fierce monster.

But at last, the honey gatherers, having finished their work in the jungle, made their appearance on the bank. Seeing the tiger lying upon the deck of the boat, they at once concluded that he had killed and gobbled up the boy, and that he was now getting a quiet nap after his dinner. They therefore raised a great shout, which so frightened the beast that he made one more desperate tug; and as the boy this time was not quite so watchful as he had been before the tiger jerked out his leg from the hole and leaped clean off the boat. Fortunately he jumped right into the deep mud; and as he was floundering about and trying to get out of it, the four men rushed down upon him, and with great sticks which they happened to have in their hands they labored away with all their might at his head, till they first stunned and then killed him.

How glad they were when they saw the boy, who they thought had been killed and eaten by the tiger, quietly creeping out from under the deck, safe and sound, you may easily suppose; for he was the son of one of the men and a nephew of another.

In closing this account, Mr. Lacroix observes: Young people, what an excellent thing is presence of mind, especially in time of danger!—With it many have saved their own lives, or the lives of others; and if such presence of mind was found in a heathen child, how much more should Christian people, young and old, have of it, who, when in danger, have a kind Father and a faithful God to look to; a God who watches over them, and who, if they put their trust in Him, will never leave, never forsake them!

THE END OF DOUBLE DEALING.—No interest is worth securing at the expense of one's character for truth. They who rely on stratagem and double dealing to accomplish what cannot be effected by honest means may have success for a time, but, "in the upshot and issue of things," (to borrow a phrase from Bishop Butler,) their lies will overthrow them, and the overthrow will be final. In the highway of truth there are no pit-falls. He who falls in this road will rise again; yea, God will reach down from heaven his own Almighty arm and lift him up; but he who stumbles in the by paths of hypocrisy and falsehood falls to rise no more.

The sea is the largest of all Cemeteries, and its slumberers sleep without monument. All other graveyards, in all other lands, show some symbol of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all—the same requiem by the minstrelsy of the ocean is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storm beats, and the same sun shines; and there unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unadorned, will sleep on until awakened by the same trump when the sea shall give up its dead.

Friendship with nations, is like love in families.

PREPARING GROUND FOR WHEAT.

In a former communication I promised to give you readers some of my experience in agriculture. And here permit me to say, that it is no part of my object to write merely for the sake of appearing before the readers of your valuable paper as an author, or for the sake of being read but for the purpose of helping my brother farmers along in their investigations and labors, to advance the great cause in which we are engaged. I have been in the habit of trying various experiments on different crops ever since I have been engaged in farming, which is about twenty-five years; and in this way I have been able to satisfy myself on various subjects, which have been useful to me. I have not been satisfied with trying any one once or twice, but have followed them up for a series of years, that I might be more convinced of their utility. I have generally tried them on a small scale, thinking it more safe than to go into more extended operations.

I have tried both deep and shallow plowing for those crops usually raised on the farm, and firmly believe that deep plowing is the only way to ensure a good crop. In breaking up timothy and clover sod, I prefer to have the plow run not less than ten inches deep, and this can be done with a good heavy pair of horses, and I generally plow from one and a half to two acres per day, and if the plow meets with any obstruction so as to throw it out of the ground, or partially so, which is frequently the case, especially if the ground is dry, I always back my team and plow, and turn the sod all over, believing that if a thing is done at all, it should be well done. In this way I not only get more grain to the acre, but it is more even than if the land is not partially plowed, or as some farmers do, cut and cover and run over their fields and have them looking as uneven as if the timber had been turned up by the roots.

In the March number of the *Farmer*, friend Dougherty says, "If any one of your contributors will inform us how he tills timothy sod to make 20 bushels to the acre, I will tell him how I make 25 to 30 on clover, if the land is good." Now I will not only tell him how I make 20 bushels of wheat to the acre on timothy sod, but how I have made 27½ bushels to the acre, on the average for six years in succession. I have never harvested less than 20 bushels to the acre, and that on an average in the whole field.

I break up the turf as above described, about the middle of June; turn on my sheep, and in that way keep my fallow free from grass and weeds. I give it a thorough harrowing before I commence cross-plowing for seeding, which is about the first of September. After I have finished plowing I take my team and harrow and go crosswise of the furrows, and level them. My time for sowing is from the 10th to the 20th of the month. I usually sow from one bushel to one and a peck to the acre, but think I get as much from one and four quarts as a general thing, as when I have sown more to the acre. After the seed is sowed the ground harrowed over twice crosswise, lapping one or two teeth to prevent making balks. I have never failed in raising a good crop of wheat on a timothy sod, and believe if those farmers who are troubled with grass, would plow their land deep, and cut it all up, and put in their seed in first rate condition, and with the blessing of Him who giveth us all things richly to enjoy, they would see quite a difference in their crops.

I select my seed wheat from the ripest and best of my crop, and in this way my wheat has showed no signs of running out, as I have raised the same kind for the last ten years, and my last crop yielded as much to the acre as the first and without changing the seed. I have raised but little chess or cockle, as my seed is generally well cleansed, consequently the Millers are perfectly satisfied with it when it is taken to market, as it has a good berry and will recommend itself, and is much more profitable. And how much better one feels, than he does to have the miller untie the bags and grumble because it is so foul and shrunk, and get docked three or four pounds on the bushel.

My motto has ever been, keep the land clean and sow no foul seed. One year ago, last fall, in seeding, I took a barrel of slacked lime and sowed it on my fallow, so that the ground was quite white; then sowed my seed and harrowed it in. I likewise sowed a few barrels of ashes in the same way, and when I harvested it there was quite a difference in the crop, and the berry was larger than the other where there was no lime or ashes sowed. I never sell my ashes as some farmers do, but put them on my land and always get well paid for my trouble, especially in my corn crop. Care should be taken and not get them on too thick.

[Cor. of Michigan Farmer.]

A practical farmer informs the *Harford Times* that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others had rotted off at the bottom. While looking for the cause he found that those posts which were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were solid. Those that were set as they grew were rotted off. This is a fact worthy the attention of farmers.

[Chicago Argus.]

The Syracuse N. Y. *Journal* states that the cultivation of Tobacco has been undertaken there to a considerable extent—a thousand acres being devoted to that plant. It wears at present a very promising appearance and the weather has been favorable to its growth. Heretofore it has been yielding a very handsome profit—about \$100 to the acre.

THE WHEAT CROP.—All our advices from the interior concur in stating that the crop of wheat in this State for the present year, is by far the largest ever grown in Michigan. The surplus will undoubtedly be very large, and our farmers will reap a reward for their labors, such as has not been their good fortune, for several years past.

[Free Press.]

Dr. Symonds has prepared tables which show that New Orleans is by far the sickliest city in the Union. Its mortality is twice as great as that of Savannah, and three times that of New-York. He enters the estimates—Total loss during four and one-third years:—Capital sunk by death, \$15,114,000; value of labor lost, \$17,003,250; value of labor lost by sickness, \$2,173,075; cost of sickness, \$10,579,800; cost of deaths, \$561,775; expenditures, \$11,146,595—being an average loss of \$10,485,623 to the city and of nearly \$405 to every individual in it.

The Mormon apostles from Salt Lake, were at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, at last accounts, endeavoring to convert the natives.

HARD OF BELIEF.—Joe —, who is an incredulous dog, was listening to a wonderful story told by old B —, in which his daughter Mary bore a conspicuous part. Joe looked wise and doubtful. "If you don't believe it you may go into the house and ask Mary, and take it from her own lips."

Joe took him at his word, the old man followed on to witness the result and found Joe kissing Mary very sweetly.

"Hello," said the old man, "what on airth are you about?"

"Only taking that awful tough story from Mary's own lips—I'm satisfied now."

"Well, that's a blessing," said the old man.

"I'LL TRY, SIR."—There is not a school boy but that remembers this as the reply of Col Miller to Gen. Ripley, amid the roar of battle—"Can you storm that battery?" "I'll try sir!" The author of these noble words, died at Trenton, N. J., on Monday evening last. After the war, Gen. Miller was appointed Governor of Arkansas territory, and was afterward Collector of the Port of Salem, resigning in 1849. Since that time he has been a resident of New Hampshire. His death was from apoplexy.

EDUCATION IN MICHIGAN.—Our state is not a whit behind any other State in the Union in the cause of education. We have a State University; the Protestant Episcopal Church has an Institution at Grand Rapids; Presbyterians at Monroe; Baptists at Kalamazoo; Free Will Baptists at Spring Arbor; Methodist Episcopal Church at Albion, and Congregationalists at Olivet.

[Det. Tribune.]

METHODIST CHURCH SUIT.—A late number of that widely circulated and influential journal, the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, in an article referring to the suit instituted against the Trustees of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, states that the negotiations recommended by the Court for an amicable settlement of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the M. E. Church, have entirely failed. It is understood that the Church South made it a requisite that the justice of their claim to an equal participation in the assets of the "Concern" should be admitted, which the Church North decline to acknowledge, thus leaving this vexed matter still open to be a source of future disquiet and difficulty.

It is proposed, and the idea meets with much favor, to allow the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park to remain standing after the fair is over, and to convert it into a conservatory or garden, to which all shall be allowed access at a charge not exceeding one penny. The cost of maintaining it is estimated at £5000 annually.

ANTIDOTE AGAINST POISON.—Hundreds of lives, says a contemporary, might have been saved by a knowledge of this simple recipe:—A large teaspoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water and swallowed as soon as possible. It acts as instant emetic, sufficiently powerful to remove all that is lodged in the stomach.

ARTISTS' UNION OF CINCINNATI.—The "Artists' Union" is established in the city of Cincinnati, for the promotion of the tastes for the Fine Arts, and the encouragement of the great body of artists residing in the western States. The plan of the institution unites great public good with private gratification, at a mere nominal expense.

The annual subscription of membership is five dollars, which entitles members to all its privileges. The money obtained from subscriptions, (after paying necessary expenses), is appropriated to the production of two fine engravings, of which every subscriber receives a copy of each for every five dollars paid to the publication of a monthly journal devoted to literature and art—and to the purchase of American Works of Art, which will be publicly distributed by lot among all the members, on the first of September of each year. The paintings distributed will be richly framed at the expense of the Institution.

Subscribers for 1851 receive a copy of Mount's celebrated picture of "Catching Rabbits," and a beautiful print of "Washington," after Stuart's celebrated Portrait, which is admitted to be the best now in existence.

There have been about ninety paintings already purchased for distribution, nearly every artist of merit in the West being represented in the collection, among whom may be mentioned, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, T. W. Whitridge, W. L. Sonntag, R. S. Duncanson, G. N. & J. P. Frankenstein, Charles Soule, J. O. Eaton, Emile Bott, V. M. Griswold, Wm. H. Beard, J. Cox, B. M. McConkey, G. W. White, Chas. Rogers, J. R. Johnson, and others.

Among the paintings to be distributed are the following: Domestic Happiness, by Mrs. L. M. Spencer, considered her best work; The Season, by W. L. Sonntag; The Old Mill, by the same; Crawford's first of Scotland, by V. M. Griswold; River Raisin Battle Ground, by R. S. Duncanson; two marine views by Jas. Hamilton; several sketches by Thos. Birch; three of Whitridge's best Landscapes; three of G. N. Frankenstein's Kentucky Views; four Landscapes by Duncanson; two by V. M. Griswold; five by W. L. Sonntag; three of Francis' celebrated Still Life pictures; a fancy head, Genevieve, by J. O. Eaton; and Viola, by Chas. Soule. Besides these there are about sixty other paintings, mostly by western artists; in addition to which others will be added as fast as subscriptions are received.

Additional information in regard to the plan and objects of the above institution, will be furnished by Honorary Secretaries, who are appointed in all the principal places in the Union.

In places where there are no Hon. Secretaries, subscriptions can be forwarded to THOS. FARRIS & CO., acting managers of the Artist's Union of Cincinnati. Subscriptions received by HENRY PENNY, Hon. Secretary for Grand Haven and vicinity.

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To give the public an idea of what may be done with the Journal it is proposed to publish, it may be stated that a list of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each, will yield an annual profit of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

The Postmasters and the Secretaries of all organized bodies throughout the Union are respectfully requested to act as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this Journal, thus aiding the great object of our exertions.

As all editors and publishers, on account of the object for which the *Monument* newspaper will be established, must wish to succeed, it is hoped that they will contribute to its success by publishing this prospectus.

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